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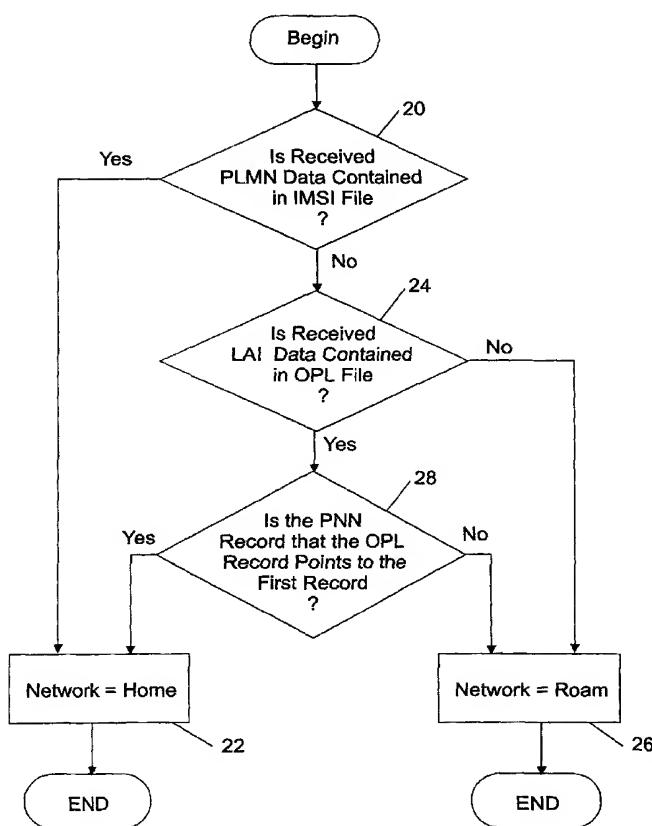
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR HOME NETWORK DETERMINATION IN A MOBILE PHONE



(57) Abstract: A system and method for determining if a mobile phone is in a home area that does not rely exclusively on the HPLMN data programmed into the mobile phone. To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area a processor in the mobile phone checks the PLMN control information in an over-the-air received signal. If the PLMN data matches the PLMN data stored in the mobile phone SIM card IMSI file, then the current network is a home network. Otherwise, the received LAI control data is checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card in the mobile phone. If the received LAI data does not match any LAI data in the OPL file, then the network is not a home network but a roamed into network. If the received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is further examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record in the PNN file. If it is, then the network is a home network. If it is not, then the network is a roamed into network.

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System and Method for Home Network Determination in a Mobile Phone

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In GSM and some other cellular telephone networks, the Home Public Land Mobile Network (HPLMN) of a mobile phone is identified by the Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) pair contained within the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) file on the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card resident in the mobile phone. For example, the MCC-MNC pair for the Raleigh, North Carolina GSM HPLMN is 310-150. Note that the coverage of this HPLMN includes a large geographical area, including Charlotte and Atlanta, among other locations in the southeastern USA.

Due to industry mergers and consolidation, wireless carriers can be a conglomeration of previously disjoint network operators, each having its own HPLMN. A problem arises in that a mobile phone can only have one HPLMN identifier. Yet, a mobile phone can be considered in a home area even when it is outside its HPLMN area. This can occur when the mobile phone is within the coverage area of one of the other network operators that is under the aegis of the wireless carrier.

What is needed is a means for determining if a mobile phone is in a home area without having to rely exclusively on the HPLMN programmed into the mobile phone.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a means for determining if a mobile phone is in a home area without having to rely exclusively on the HPLMN programmed into the mobile phone.

To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area a processor in the mobile phone checks the PLMN control information in an over-the-air received signal. If the PLMN data matches the PLMN data stored in the mobile phone SIM card IMSI file, then the current network is a home network. Otherwise, the received LAI control data is checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card. If the received LAI data does not match any LAI data in the OPL file, then the network is not a home network but a roamed into network. If the received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the

first record in the PNN file. If it is, then the network is a home network. If it is not, then the network is a roamed into network.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 illustrates a mobile phone with SIM card receiving an over-the-air signal.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a flowchart for implementing the present invention.

FIGURE 3 illustrates a sample OPL and PNN file with a pointer relationship between them.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention utilizes the Enhanced Operator Name String (E-ONS) functionality included in mobile phones. For purposes of the present invention, E-ONS can provide a means to distinguish home networks while eliminating the need for the mobile to be customized or even updated when a home network list is modified.

The E-ONS feature is intended to provide an algorithm for determining what to display on the mobile's display with respect to the current service provider information via an alphanumeric tag on the mobile user interface. E-ONS uses a SIM file called Operator PLMN List (OPL) to provide sets of PLMN ranges along with pointers to associated alphanumeric tags contained in another SIM file called PLMN Network Name (PNN).

The OPL and PNN files on the SIM do not explicitly list the PLMNs that should be considered as home for the mobile phone. The present invention presents a method, however, that indicates which networks should be considered home. The method for determining the home networks from the E-ONS SIM files involves considering as home all PLMNs contained in the OPL file which point to the first PNN record.

The default HPLMN alphanumeric tag will be contained within the first record of the PNN file. For instance, in Carrier X's SIM profile specification, the first record of the PNN file could be for the home networks, and the alpha tag could be "Carrier X", whereas the second and third record tags could be "Carrier X -Roam" and "Roam", respectively.

FIGURE 1 illustrates a mobile phone with SIM card receiving an over-the-air signal. The diagram has been abridged to illustrate only the elements

of a mobile phone that are used by the present invention. A wireless signal **10** is received into a mobile phone **12** via an antenna **14**. The signal contains control data including PLMN (Public Land Mobile Network) data and LAI (Location Area Information) data. The PLMN data is a composite of an MCC-MNC identifier. The LAI information is a composite of the PLMN data and an LAC (Location Area Code) identifier. The LAC is not to be confused with the more ubiquitous area code designations used to identify regions within the United States. The LAC identifier in the present invention refers to the ability of a mobile network to subdivide and identify its coverage area into location areas.

The received signal is forwarded from antenna **14** to a processor **16** for analysis. Processor **16** is also coupled with SIM card **18**. SIM card **18** includes, among other things, an IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) file, an OPL (Operator PLMN List) file, and a PNN (PLMN Network Name) file.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a flowchart for implementing the present invention. To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area the processor first performs a check on the PLMN control information in the received signal. If the currently received PLMN data matches the PLMN data in the SIM card's IMSI file **20**, then the network is deemed to be a home network **22**. If the currently received PLMN data does not match the PLMN data in the SIM card's IMSI file, then the currently received LAI data is checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card **24**. If the currently received LAI data does not match any LAI data in the OPL file, then the current network is deemed to be a roaming network **26**. If the currently received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record in the PNN file **28**. If it is, then the network is a home network **22**. If it is not, then the network is a roaming network **26**.

FIGURE 3 illustrates a sample OPL and PNN file with a pointer relationship between them. The OPL file is a collection of records in which each contains LAI data. The LAI data is comprised of PLMN and LAC data. The PNN file contains records indicating what type of network should be

displayed on the mobile phone's display. In this example, we have simplified the choices to either "home" or "roam". As stated earlier, the OPL and PNN files are referred to as the E-ONS files and are resident on the SIM card.

FIGURE 3 shows that records 1, 3, 4, and 8 point to the first record of the PNN file. Thus, when current LAI data received over the air matches one of the aforementioned records in the OPL file that point to the first record in the PNN file, then the network is deemed to be a home network. If the LAI information does not match one of the OPL records that points to the first record of the PNN file, then the current network is deemed a roaming network.

Once the type of network is determined, the mobile phone can respond accordingly. For instance, one use for the present invention provides an audible or visual indication that the mobile phone has entered an area in which roaming charges may apply. If the home network determination process has determined that the mobile phone is currently in a roaming area, then an indicator such as a special tone, a screen display icon, or lit indicator bulb can signal to the user that roaming charges are now in effect.

Another use for the present invention provides a means for determining whether a digital or analog circuit switched data (CSD) connection for wireless application protocol (WAP) data services should be used. Certain wireless carriers require that when a mobile telephone is within its home PLMN, it shall always setup a Direct IP (a. k. a. UDI or ISDN) connection for a WAP session. However, when roaming into another carrier's network, the mobile phone shall always setup 3.1 kHz audio (a. k. a. Analog or modem) connection for a WAP session. Thus the present invention can be used to determine whether the mobile phone is at home or roaming and consequently what type of CSD connection shall be used for a WAP session.

There are several advantages for using the present invention to determine whether a mobile phone is in a home network area or has roamed into another carrier's network. The present invention provides a mechanism for indicating when a mobile phone is in a home network even when the carrier spans multiple HPLMN coverage areas. This is significant since a mobile can only be linked to a single HPLMN. The list of home networks within the aegis of a carrier can be updated since the information is stored in the E-ONS files on the SIM card. The SIM card is readily updateable in an

over-the-air fashion. This is especially advantageous because it is a dynamic file update as opposed to a hardware modification, a software modification, or a solution that requires standards modifications. Standards modifications are time consuming at best and there is no guarantee of a consensus within the standards community. Over-the-air file updates are the most desirable since they impact the consumer and the carrier the least in terms of cost, convenience, and time.

Computer program elements of the invention may be embodied in hardware and/or in software (including firmware, resident software, micro-code, etc.). The invention may take the form of a computer program product, which can be embodied by a computer-usable or computer-readable storage medium having computer-usable or computer-readable program instructions, "code" or a "computer program" embodied in the medium for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system. In the context of this document, a computer-usable or computer-readable medium may be any medium that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The computer-usable or computer-readable medium may be, for example but not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system, apparatus, device, or propagation medium such as the Internet. Note that the computer-usable or computer-readable medium could even be paper or another suitable medium upon which the program is printed, as the program can be electronically captured, via, for instance, optical scanning of the paper or other medium, then compiled, interpreted, or otherwise processed in a suitable manner. The computer program product and any hardware described herein form the various means for carrying out the functions of the invention in the example embodiments.

Specific embodiments of an invention are disclosed herein. One of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that the invention may have other applications in other environments. In fact, many embodiments and implementations are possible. The following claims are in no way intended to limit the scope of the present invention to the specific embodiments described above. In addition, any recitation of "means for" is intended to evoke a

means-plus-function reading of an element and a claim, whereas, any elements that do not specifically use the recitation "means for", are not intended to be read as means-plus-function elements, even if the claim otherwise includes the word "means".

CLAIMS:

1. A method of determining whether a mobile phone is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone including a SIM card resident thereon, the SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a PNN file, each file having a record structure, the method comprising:

receiving, in the mobile phone, an over-the-air signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;

comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

checking whether the received LAI data is contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise

checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

determining that the current network is a roaming network.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the networks are GSM networks.

The method of claim 2 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.

4. The method of claim 2 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.

5. The method of claim 2 further comprising providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.

6. The method of claim 2 further comprising providing a visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
7. A system for determining whether a mobile phone is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone including a SIM card resident thereon, the SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a PNN file, each file having a record structure, the system comprising:
 - means for receiving, in the mobile phone, an over-the-air signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;
 - means for comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise
 - means for checking whether the received LAI data is contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise
 - means for checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise
 - determining that the current network is a roaming network.
8. The system of claim 7 wherein the networks are GSM networks.
9. The system of claim 8 further comprising means for establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.
10. The system of claim 8 further comprising means for establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.

11. The system of claim 8 further comprising indicator means for providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
12. The system of claim 8 further comprising indicator means for providing a visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
13. A computer program product for determining whether a mobile phone is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone including a SIM card resident thereon, the SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a PNN file, each file having a record structure, the computer program product comprising:
 - computer program code for receiving, in the mobile phone, an over-the-air signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;
 - computer program code for comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise
 - computer program code for checking whether the received LAI data is contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise
 - computer program code for checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise
 - determining that the current network is a roaming network.
14. The computer program product of claim 13 wherein the networks are GSM networks.

15. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer program code for establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.
16. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer program code for establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.
17. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer program code for providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
18. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer program code for providing a visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
19. A mobile phone that can determine whether it is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone comprising:
 - a SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a PNN file, each file having a record structure; and
 - a processor coupled with said SIM card, the processor for:
 - receiving a signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;
 - comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise
 - checking whether the received LAI data is contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise

checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

determining that the current network is a roaming network.

20. The mobile phone of claim 19 wherein the networks are GSM networks.
21. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.
22. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.
23. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising an indicator for providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
24. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising an indicator for providing a visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.

FIG. 1

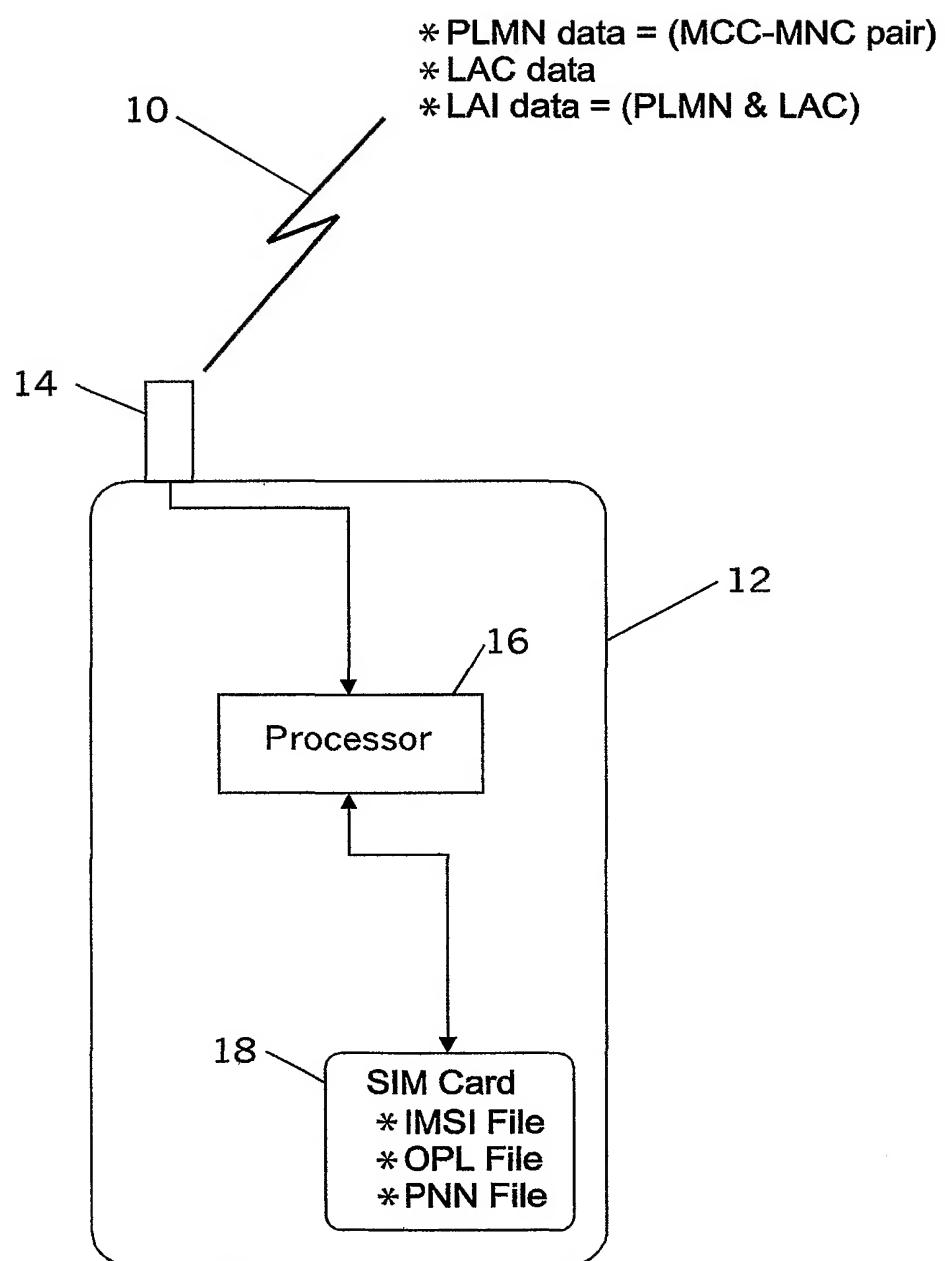
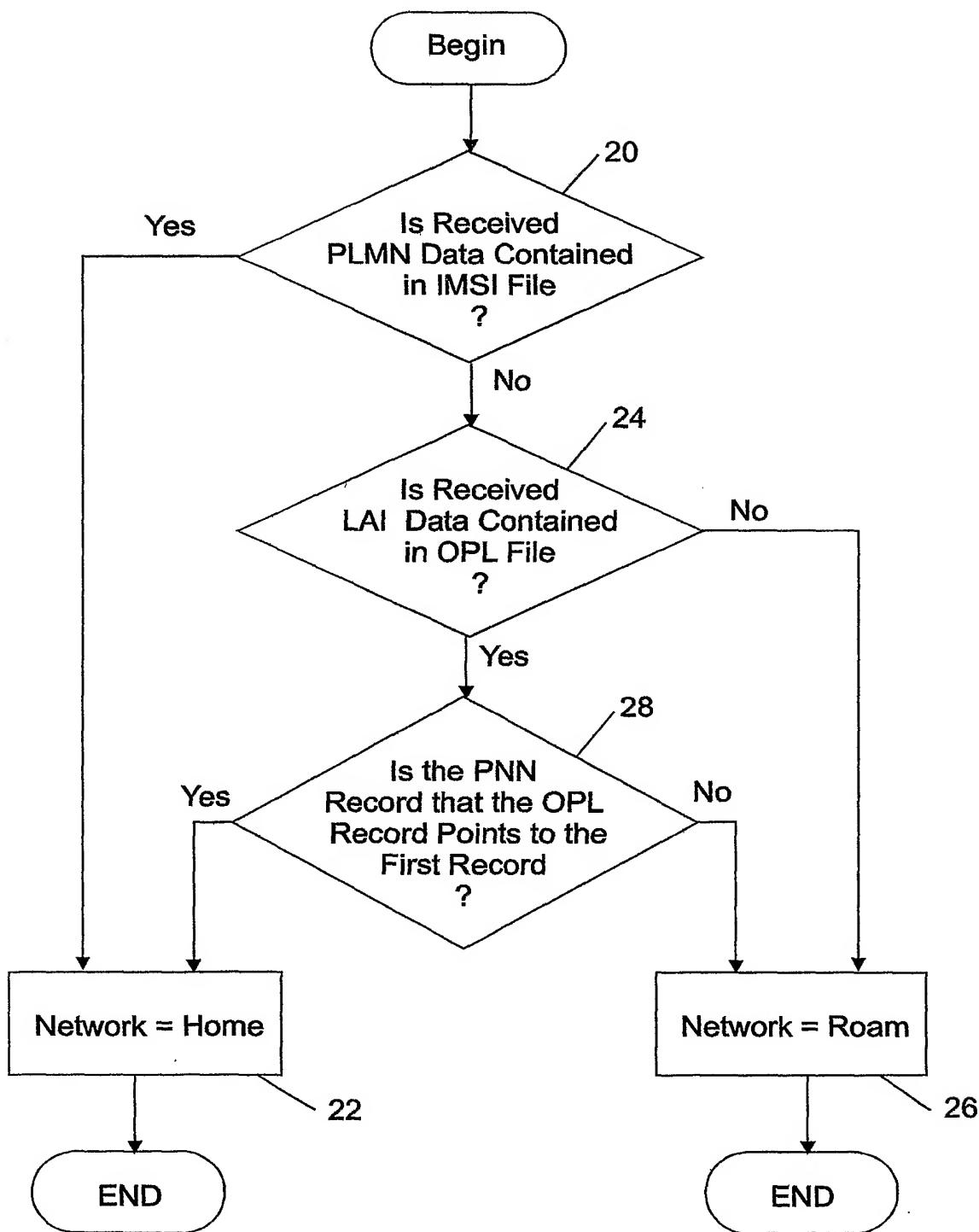


FIG. 2



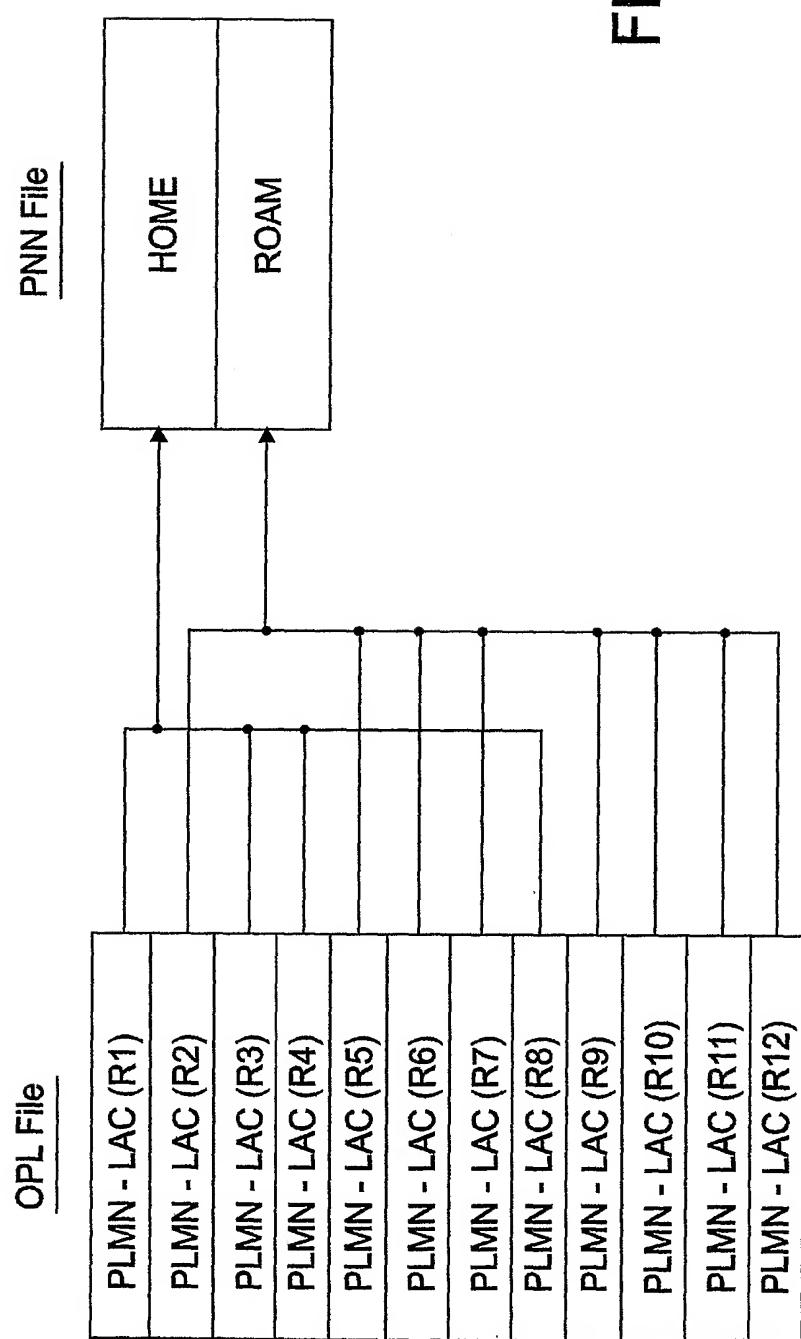


FIG. 3

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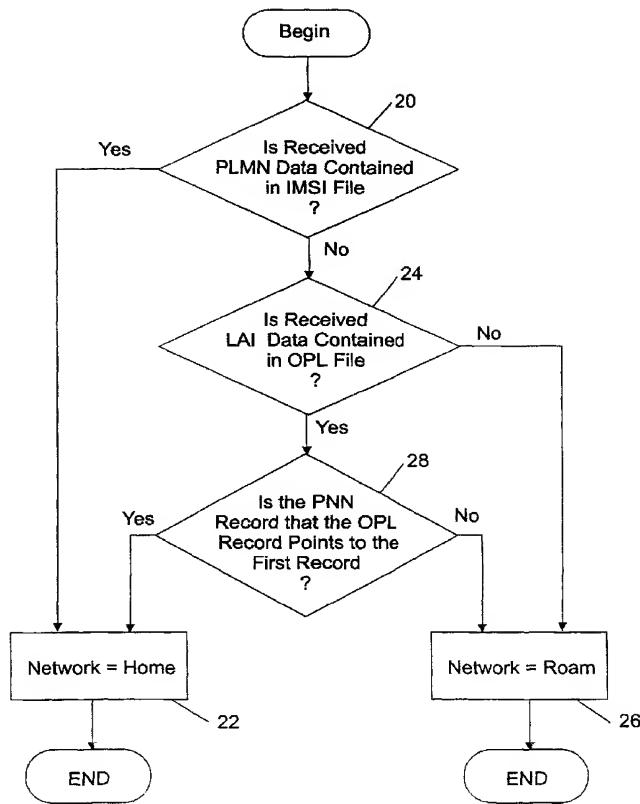
(26) Publication Language: English (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,

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 (71) Applicant and
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR HOME NETWORK DETERMINATION IN A MOBILE PHONE



(57) **Abstract:** A system and method for determining if a mobile phone is in a home area that does not rely exclusively on the HPLMN data programmed into the mobile phone. To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area a processor in the mobile phone checks the PLMN control information in an over-the-air received signal. If the PLMN data matches the PLMN data stored in the mobile phone SIM card IMSI file, then the current network is a home network. Otherwise, the received LAI control data is checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card in the mobile phone. If the received LAI data does not match any LAI data in the OPL file, then the network is not a home network but a roamed into network. If the received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is further examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record in the OPL file. If it is, then the network is a home network. If it is not, then the network is a roamed into network.



SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 H04Q H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	WO 99 11085 A (NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LTD ; HALTIA JUHA (FI); ALI VEHMAS TIMO (FI); J) 4 March 1999 (1999-03-04) abstract; claims 1-3,7; figures 2,4 page 4, line 9 - line 21 ---	1,5-7, 13,19 -/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Name and mailing address of the ISA
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Danielidis, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>ETSI: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Specification of the Subscriber Identity Module-Mobile Equipment (SIM-ME) interface (3GPP TS 51.011 version 4.4.0 Release 4)"</p> <p>ETSI TS 151 011 V4.4.0 (2002-06), June 2002 (2002-06), pages 1-162, XP002270376</p> <p>France</p> <p>page 58, paragraph 10.3.30</p> <p>page 62, paragraph 10.3.35 -page 64, paragraph 10.3.38</p> <p>page 66, paragraph 10.3.41 -page 68, paragraph 10.3.43</p> <p>---</p>	1,7,13, 19
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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WO 9911085	A	04-03-1999	FI 973456 A AU 8864998 A CN 1268278 T DE 69815023 D1 EP 0915631 A2 WO 9911085 A1 JP 2001514475 T US 6526267 B1	23-02-1999 16-03-1999 27-09-2000 03-07-2003 12-05-1999 04-03-1999 11-09-2001 25-02-2003
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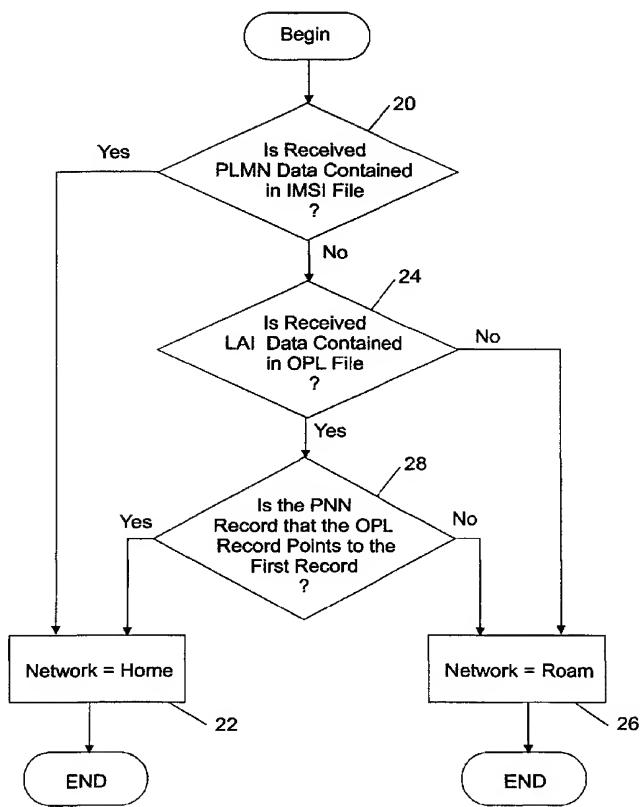
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(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR HOME NETWORK DETERMINATION IN A MOBILE PHONE



(57) Abstract: A system and method for determining if a mobile phone is in a home area that does not rely exclusively on the HPLMN data programmed into the mobile phone. To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area a processor in the mobile phone checks the PLMN control information in an over-the-air received signal. If the PLMN data matches the PLMN data stored in the mobile phone SIM card IMSI file, then the current network is a home network. Otherwise, the received LAI control data is checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card in the mobile phone. If the received LAI data does not match any LAI data in the OPL file, then the network is not a home network but a roamed into network. If the received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is further examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record in the PNN file. If it is, then the network is a home network. If it is not, then the network is a roamed into network.

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Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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System and Method for Home Network Determination in a Mobile Phone

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In GSM and some other cellular telephone networks, the Home Public Land Mobile Network (HPLMN) of a mobile phone is identified by the Mobile 5 Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) pair contained within the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) file on the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card resident in the mobile phone. For example, the MCC-MNC pair for the Raleigh, North Carolina GSM HPLMN is 310-150. Note that the coverage of this HPLMN includes a large geographical area, including 10 Charlotte and Atlanta, among other locations in the southeastern USA.

Due to industry mergers and consolidation, wireless carriers can be a conglomeration of previously disjoint network operators, each having its own HPLMN. A problem arises in that a mobile phone can only have one HPLMN identifier. Yet, a mobile phone can be considered in a home area even when 15 it is outside its HPLMN area. This can occur when the mobile phone is within the coverage area of one of the other network operators that is under the aegis of the wireless carrier.

What is needed is a means for determining if a mobile phone is in a home area without having to rely exclusively on the HPLMN programmed into 20 the mobile phone.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a means for determining if a mobile phone is in a home area without having to rely exclusively on the HPLMN programmed into the mobile phone.

25 To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area a processor in the mobile phone checks the PLMN control information in an over-the-air received signal. If the PLMN data matches the PLMN data stored in the mobile phone SIM card IMSI file, then the current network is a home network. Otherwise, the received LAI control data is 30 checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card. If the received LAI data does not match any LAI data in the OPL file, then the network is not a home network but a roamed into network. If the received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the

first record in the PNN file. If it is, then the network is a home network. If it is not, then the network is a roamed into network.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 illustrates a mobile phone with SIM card receiving an over-the-air signal.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a flowchart for implementing the present invention.

FIGURE 3 illustrates a sample OPL and PNN file with a pointer relationship between them.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention utilizes the Enhanced Operator Name String (E-ONS) functionality included in mobile phones. For purposes of the present invention, E-ONS can provide a means to distinguish home networks while eliminating the need for the mobile to be customized or even updated when a 15 home network list is modified.

The E-ONS feature is intended to provide an algorithm for determining what to display on the mobile's display with respect to the current service provider information via an alphanumeric tag on the mobile user interface. E-ONS uses a SIM file called Operator PLMN List (OPL) to provide sets of 20 PLMN ranges along with pointers to associated alphanumeric tags contained in another SIM file called PLMN Network Name (PNN).

The OPL and PNN files on the SIM do not explicitly list the PLMNs that should be considered as home for the mobile phone. The present invention presents a method, however, that indicates which networks should be 25 considered home. The method for determining the home networks from the E-ONS SIM files involves considering as home all PLMNs contained in the OPL file which point to the first PNN record.

The default HPLMN alphanumeric tag will be contained within the first record of the PNN file. For instance, in Carrier X's SIM profile specification, 30 the first record of the PNN file could be for the home networks, and the alpha tag could be "Carrier X", whereas the second and third record tags could be "Carrier X -Roam" and "Roam", respectively.

FIGURE 1 illustrates a mobile phone with SIM card receiving an over-the-air signal. The diagram has been abridged to illustrate only the elements

of a mobile phone that are used by the present invention. A wireless signal 10 is received into a mobile phone 12 via an antenna 14. The signal contains control data including PLMN (Public Land Mobile Network) data and LAI (Location Area Information) data. The PLMN data is a composite of an MCC-
5 MNC identifier. The LAI information is a composite of the PLMN data and an LAC (Location Area Code) identifier. The LAC is not to be confused with the more ubiquitous area code designations used to identify regions within the United States. The LAC identifier in the present invention refers to the ability of a mobile network to subdivide and identify its coverage area into location
10 areas.

The received signal is forwarded from antenna 14 to a processor 16 for analysis. Processor 16 is also coupled with SIM card 18. SIM card 18 includes, among other things, an IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) file, an OPL (Operator PLMN List) file, and a PNN (PLMN Network
15 Name) file.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a flowchart for implementing the present invention. To determine whether the mobile phone is in a home area or in a roaming area the processor first performs a check on the PLMN control information in the received signal. If the currently received PLMN data
20 matches the PLMN data in the SIM card's IMSI file 20, then the network is deemed to be a home network 22. If the currently received PLMN data does not match the PLMN data in the SIM card's IMSI file, then the currently received LAI data is checked to see whether it matches any LAI data in the OPL file of the SIM card 24. If the currently received LAI data does not match
25 any LAI data in the OPL file, then the current network is deemed to be a roaming network 26. If the currently received LAI data does match LAI data in the OPL file, then the OPL file is examined to see whether the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record in the PNN file 28. If it is, then the network is a home network 22. If it is not, then the network is a roaming
30 network 26.

FIGURE 3 illustrates a sample OPL and PNN file with a pointer relationship between them. The OPL file is a collection of records in which each contains LAI data. The LAI data is comprised of PLMN and LAC data. The PNN file contains records indicating what type of network should be

displayed on the mobile phone's display. In this example, we have simplified the choices to either "home" or "roam". As stated earlier, the OPL and PNN files are referred to as the E-ONS files and are resident on the SIM card.

FIGURE 3 shows that records 1, 3, 4, and 8 point to the first record of 5 the PNN file. Thus, when current LAI data received over the air matches one of the aforementioned records in the OPL file that point to the first record in the PNN file, then the network is deemed to be a home network. If the LAI information does not match one of the OPL records that points to the first record of the PNN file, then the current network is deemed a roaming network.

10 Once the type of network is determined, the mobile phone can respond accordingly. For instance, one use for the present invention provides an audible or visual indication that the mobile phone has entered an area in which roaming charges may apply. If the home network determination process has determined that the mobile phone is currently in a roaming area, 15 then an indicator such as a special tone, a screen display icon, or lit indicator bulb can signal to the user that roaming charges are now in effect.

Another use for the present invention provides a means for determining whether a digital or analog circuit switched data (CSD) connection for wireless 20 application protocol (WAP) data services should be used. Certain wireless carriers require that when a mobile telephone is within its home PLMN, it shall always setup a Direct IP (a. k. a. UDI or ISDN) connection for a WAP session. However, when roaming into another carrier's network, the mobile phone shall always setup 3.1 kHz audio (a. k. a. Analog or modem) connection for a WAP session. Thus the present invention can be used to 25 determine whether the mobile phone is at home or roaming and consequently what type of CSD connection shall be used for a WAP session.

There are several advantages for using the present invention to 30 determine whether a mobile phone is in a home network area or has roamed into another carrier's network. The present invention provides a mechanism for indicating when a mobile phone is in a home network even when the carrier spans multiple HPLMN coverage areas. This is significant since a mobile can only be linked to a single HPLMN. The list of home networks within the aegis of a carrier can be updated since the information is stored in the E-ONS files on the SIM card. The SIM card is readily updateable in an

over-the-air fashion. This is especially advantageous because it is a dynamic file update as opposed to a hardware modification, a software modification, or a solution that requires standards modifications. Standards modifications are time consuming at best and there is no guarantee of a consensus within the 5 standards community. Over-the-air file updates are the most desirable since they impact the consumer and the carrier the least in terms of cost, convenience, and time.

Computer program elements of the invention may be embodied in hardware and/or in software (including firmware, resident software, micro-code, etc.). The invention may take the form of a computer program product, which can be embodied by a computer-usable or computer-readable storage medium having computer-usable or computer-readable program instructions, "code" or a "computer program" embodied in the medium for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system. In the context of this 10 document, a computer-usable or computer-readable medium may be any medium that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The computer-usable or computer-readable medium may be, for example but not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical, 15 electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system, apparatus, device, or propagation medium such as the Internet. Note that the computer-usable or computer-readable medium could even be paper or another suitable medium upon which the program is printed, as the program can be electronically captured, via, for instance, optical scanning of the paper or other medium, 20 then compiled, interpreted, or otherwise processed in a suitable manner. The computer program product and any hardware described herein form the various means for carrying out the functions of the invention in the example 25 embodiments.

Specific embodiments of an invention are disclosed herein. One of 30 ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that the invention may have other applications in other environments. In fact, many embodiments and implementations are possible. The following claims are in no way intended to limit the scope of the present invention to the specific embodiments described above. In addition, any recitation of "means for" is intended to evoke a

means-plus-function reading of an element and a claim, whereas, any elements that do not specifically use the recitation "means for", are not intended to be read as means-plus-function elements, even if the claim otherwise includes the word "means".

CLAIMS:

1. A method of determining whether a mobile phone is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone including a SIM card resident thereon, the SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a PNN file, each file having a record structure, the method comprising:
 - 5 receiving, in the mobile phone, an over-the-air signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;
 - 10 comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise
 - 15 checking whether the received LAI data is contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise
 - 20 checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise
 - 25 determining that the current network is a roaming network.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the networks are GSM networks.
3. The method of claim 2 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.
4. The method of claim 2 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.
5. The method of claim 2 further comprising providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.

6. The method of claim 2 further comprising providing a visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.

7. A system for determining whether a mobile phone is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone including a SIM card resident thereon, the SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a PNN file, each file having a record structure, the system comprising:

means for receiving, in the mobile phone, an over-the-air signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;

means for comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

means for checking whether the received LAI data is contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise

means for checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

determining that the current network is a roaming network.

8. The system of claim 7 wherein the networks are GSM networks.

9. The system of claim 8 further comprising means for establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.

25 10. The system of claim 8 further comprising means for establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.

11. The system of claim 8 further comprising indicator means for providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.

12. The system of claim 8 further comprising indicator means for providing a

5 visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.

13. A computer program product for determining whether a mobile phone is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone including a SIM card resident thereon, the SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a
10 PNN file, each file having a record structure, the computer program product comprising:

computer program code for receiving, in the mobile phone, an over-the-air signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;

15 computer program code for comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

computer program code for checking whether the received LAI data is
20 contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise

computer program code for checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

25 determining that the current network is a roaming network.

14. The computer program product of claim 13 wherein the networks are GSM networks.

15. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer program code for establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.

16. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer

5 program code for establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.

17. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer program code for providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone
10 is in the roaming network.

18. The computer program product of claim 8 further comprising computer program code for providing a visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.

15 19. A mobile phone that can determine whether it is currently in a home network or a roaming network, the mobile phone comprising:

 a SIM card including an IMSI file, an OPL file, and a PNN file, each file having a record structure; and

 a processor coupled with said SIM card, the processor for:

20 receiving a signal comprised of control data including public land mobile network (PLMN) data and location area information (LAI) data;

 comparing the received PLMN data to PLMN data stored in the IMSI file on the SIM card, and if the received PLMN data matches the stored PLMN data, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

25 checking whether the received LAI data is contained in the OPL file, and if not, then determining that the current network is a roaming network; otherwise

checking if the PNN record that the OPL record points to is the first record of the PNN file, and if it is, then determining that the current network is a home network; otherwise

determining that the current network is a roaming network.

- 5 20. The mobile phone of claim 19 wherein the networks are GSM networks.
21. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, a digital CSD connection if the network is a home network.
22. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising establishing, upon a WAP session request, an analog CSD connection if the network is a roaming network.
- 10 23. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising an indicator for providing an audible signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
24. The mobile phone of claim 20 further comprising an indicator for providing a visual signal when the mobile phone is in a roaming network to indicate that roaming charges apply while the mobile phone is in the roaming network.
- 15

FIG. 1

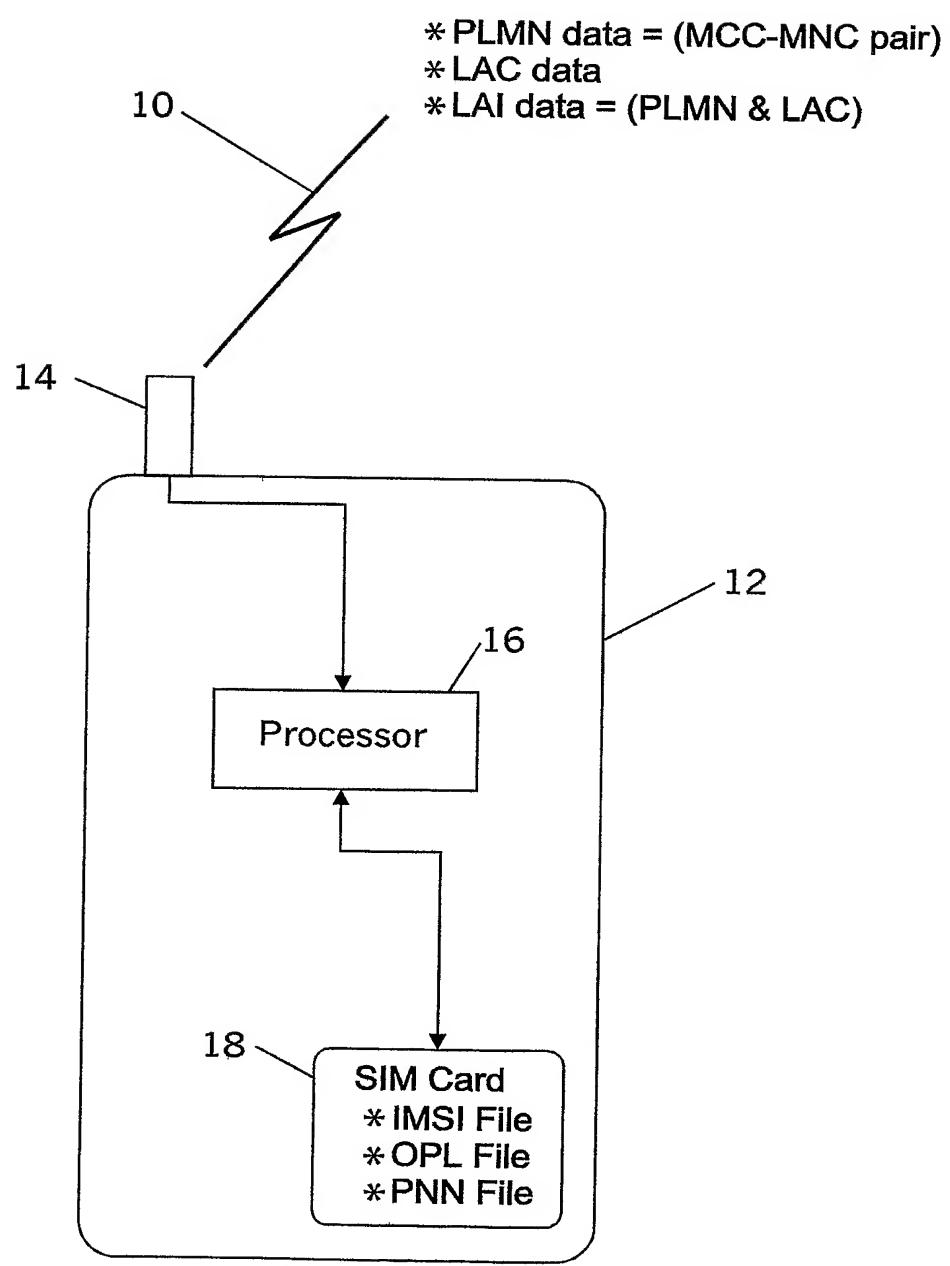


FIG. 2

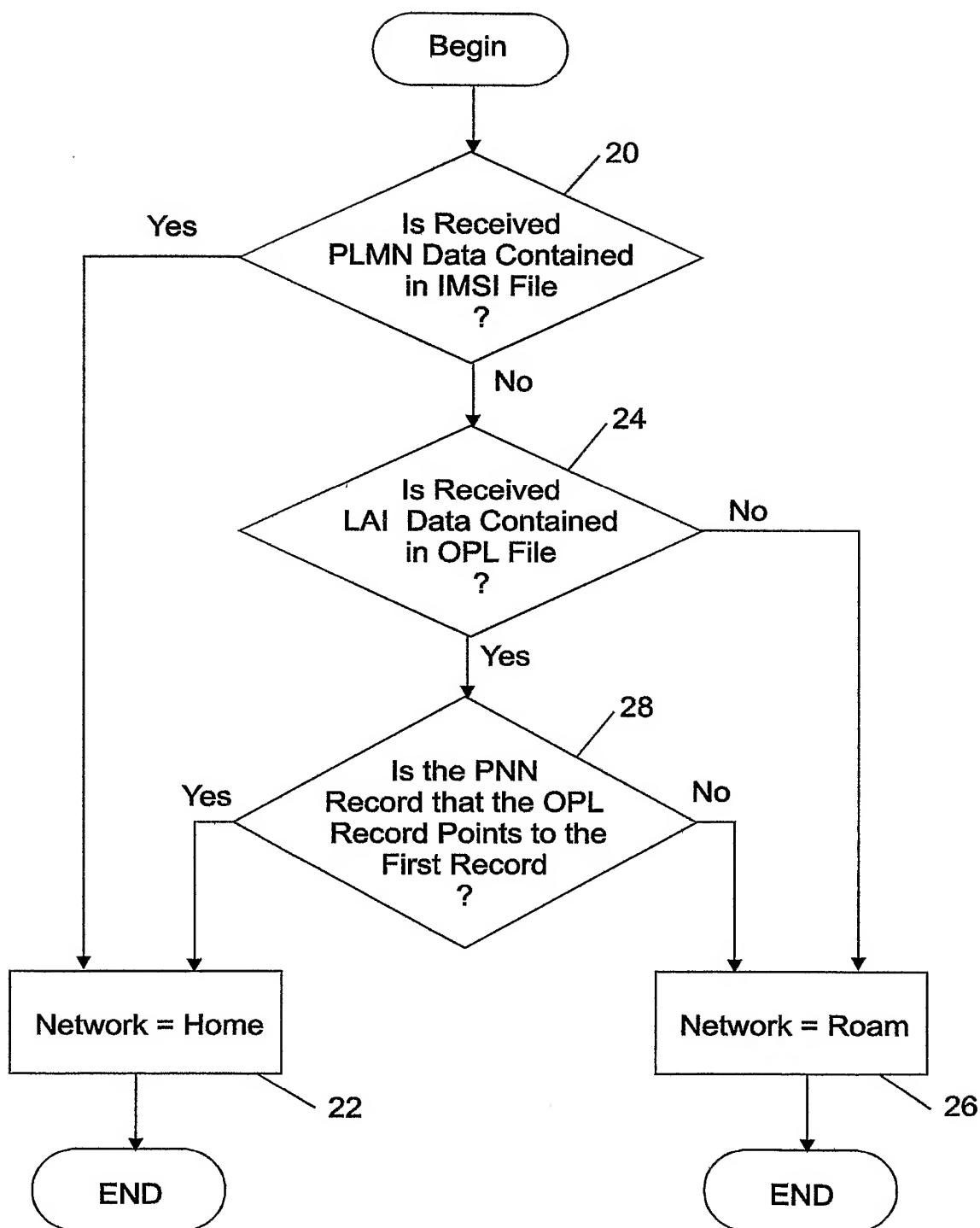
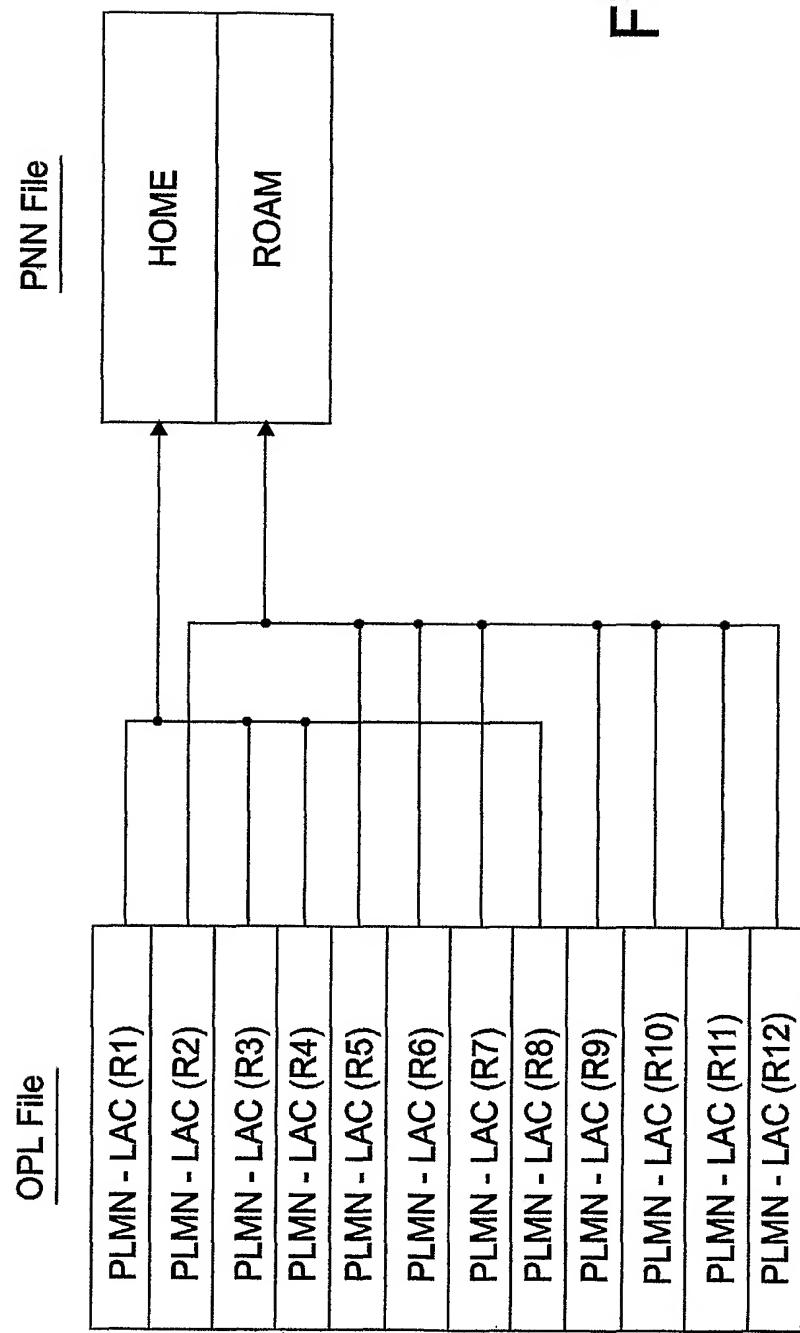


FIG. 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l. Application No

PCT/US 03/26030

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H04Q7/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 H04Q H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5 734 980 A (HOOPER JEFF DUWAYNE ET AL) 31 March 1998 (1998-03-31) abstract; figure 3 column 12, line 57 -column 13, line 16 ---	1,5-7, 13,19
Y	WO 99 11085 A (NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LTD ;HALTIA JUHA (FI); ALI VEHMAS TIMO (FI); J) 4 March 1999 (1999-03-04) abstract; claims 1-3,7; figures 2,4 page 4, line 9 - line 21 ---	1,5-7, 13,19

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 February 2004

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No

PCT/US 03/26030

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>ETSI: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Specification of the Subscriber Identity Module-Mobile Equipment (SIM-ME) interface (3GPP TS 51.011 version 4.4.0 Release 4)" ETSI TS 151 011 V4.4.0 (2002-06), June 2002 (2002-06), pages 1-162, XP002270376 France page 58, paragraph 10.3.30 page 62, paragraph 10.3.35 -page 64, paragraph 10.3.38 page 66, paragraph 10.3.41 -page 68, paragraph 10.3.43 ---</p>	1,7,13, 19
A	<p>US 2002/082049 A1 (PRISE MICHAEL EDWARD) 27 June 2002 (2002-06-27) abstract; figure 5 page 2, paragraph 28 -page 3, paragraph 32 -----</p>	1-24

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int'l Application No

PCT/US 03/26030

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		EP 0915631 A2 12-05-1999	WO 9911085 A1 04-03-1999	JP 2001514475 T 11-09-2001	US 6526267 B1 25-02-2003
US 2002082049	A1 27-06-2002	NONE			